



HARRISON'S

Australian Seed Catalogue

And Directory.

THIRD SERIES OF 10,000 COPIES.

Annual Circulation - - About 20,000 Copies.

For Circulation in the United States, Central and South America, throughout Africa, India, Ceylon, Burma, the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, Siam, Dutch East Indies, and Borneo, etc., etc.

Clients who want any information, or any product, etc., in Australia, should drop a line to

B. HARRISON,

Seedsman and Commercial Agent,

BURRINGBAR,

New South Wales, Australia.

Reference: BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

TWEED HERALD PRINT.

The Australian Commonwealth.

A few facts Concerning its Resources and Production.

Kindly supplied per kind favour of Percy Hunter, Esq.,
Director of 'the Intelligence Bureau, Sydney,
New South Wales.

Australia is situated between the meridians of longitudes 113.9 degrees E. and 153.39 degrees E.; while its northern and southern limits are the parallels of latitude 10.41 degrees S. and 39.8 degrees S., or, including Tasmania, 43.39 degrees S. Including Tasmania, the Commonwealth has an area of nearly 3,000,000 square miles, AND IN ITS VAST AREA IT CONTAINS NEARLY EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SOIL AND EVERY VARIETY OF CLIMATE FROM TEMPERATE TO SUB-TROPICAL. Australia is about 25 times as large as the United Kingdom; it is more than 14 times the size of the German Empire or France; nearly 16 times as large as Spain; and more than 17 times larger than Sweden. It is about three-fourths of the size of Europe; a third of that of the whole of North America; and over a fourth of the whole British Empire. It also exceeds in area the United States of America, which now has a population of about 80,000,000 people. The Commonwealth consists of six States—namely, New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, West Australia, and Tasmania, and the population numbers about 5,000,000. Its timber, mineral, and agricultural resources are really wonderful, and are unrivalled by those of any other country, while the seas abound with numerous species of large and palatable fish, which can be caught throughout the year. There are splendid opportunities presented for the investment of capital, and speculators have plenty of scope for profitable work—that is, in establishing irrigation works, fisheries or canneries along the coast, the propagation and exportation of timbers, &c., and prospecting for minerals of all descriptions, which are here numerous and very valuable. Stock raising is also very profitable.

Elements of Production.

Forests and Fisheries	£4,879,000
Dairying, Poultry and Bee Farming	13,611,000
Agriculture	25,349,000
Mining	26,643,000
Manufacturing	31,172,000
Pastoral Industry	45,389,000

Total £147,043,000
Or 735,215,000 dollars (United States gold), or multiplied by
15 for Rupees.

Harrison's Seed Catalogue and Directory.



UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NORTHCOTE, G.C.M.G., C.I.E., C.B., LATE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH, AND THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, THE CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS; THE GOVERNMENTS OF RUSSIA, DENMARK, THE NETHERLANDS, FRANCE, SPAIN, AND ITALY; THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENTS THROUGHOUT THE BRITISH EMPIRE, INCLUDING SOUTH AFRICA, INDIA, BURMA, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, AND THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The Fertilisation of Soil.

This has proved one of the most vital or important subjects to Planters in India and elsewhere, and Fletcher has well said "the greatest problem in farming is that of maintaining the fertility of the soil, which is its power to produce crops. The fertility of the soil is the sum of all the conditions that make it possible for the seed to sprout, the blade to spread, and the ear to ripen. It is the inherent power of the soil to produce crops." Good drainage and cultivation are necessary, as is also a liberal use of lime. Under the influence of lime, plants develop more powerful root growth, more solid structure, and greater capacity to withstand disease. It may be said to be the leavening or enlivening element in the soil, for if this constituent is lacking no crops can be successfully grown, no matter what care may be taken in tilling the land, no matter what other fertilising constituents may be applied. The physical and mechanical condition of soils is improved by its application, it makes the soil looser, warmer, and more friable, more easily tilled, and not so liable to crust on the surface. Cold



A FLOCK OF SHEEP ON A NEW SOUTH WALES STATION.

it would take the place of the weeds, and would save us countless rupees. Price per lb., post free, 1 rupee 11 annas ; per lb. per 1 cwt. or more, 15 annas ; 5 to 10 cwt., 12 annas, freight paid to the principal ports of call in India, &c., &c.

The Velvet Bean (*Mucuna Utilis*).

In very recent years, this plant has attracted considerable attention as a producer of forage and for fertilising the soil. It grows very luxuriantly, producing vines of great length. If this crop was worked into the soil, it would deposit therein 154.19 lbs. nitrogen, 36.28 lbs. phos. acid, 216.75 potash, and 176.49 lime. It will thus be seen that it enriches the soil in a wonderful manner, and stock are also very fond of it, either as green fodder or when matured. Price per lb., 12 annas.

The Cow Pea.

produces large crops of first-class fodder, and stock of all kinds are particularly fond of it. Valuable as this plant is for its vine and fruit as food, its great excellence lies in the property which it has of restoring worn soils, for which purpose it is almost unrivalled. Price per lb., 12 annas.

Bokhara Clover.

is of coarse growth. It withstands a great amount of heat, as the roots penetrate the soil to a great depth, and it remains green and continues to grow long after everything else is dried up. Per lb., 15 annas.

MAURITIUS BEAN.

This bean is now considered by experts to be the best of all the legumes for the fertilisation of the soil, PARTICULARLY FOR SUGARCANE. We anticipate having a good supply for 1909 sowing. R. 1 A. 8 per lb., post free.

The Famous Australian Salt Bushes.

Wonderful drought-resisters and heavy yielders. Will grow well in the poorest soils. Several varieties. Price per lb., 4 rupees.

This is an excellent plant which renders many of our dry and sterile tracts valuable for sheep pastures. Cattle, and especially sheep, are so fond of it that they browse it to the roots. It is most wholesome and fattening, and stock pastured on Salt Bush are said to remain not only free from fluke, but to recover from Distoma disease and other allied ailments. It will bear a great amount of drought, and if not too closely fed down will produce seed in abundance. Usually when grasses are dried up Salt Bush will be found green, and afford a splendid fodder for stock during the hot Summer. As the seeds of all the varieties are very light, it is a most difficult matter to sow them without being blown away; therefore the best method to adopt is to place, say, about six seeds in a patch at a distance of about ten yards apart, and cover with half an inch of soil. The seed should be sown, if possible, before rain, and the soil be well pulverised. 2 lbs. will be sufficient for an acre.

NEW WINTER GRASSES.

Phalaris Commutata and *P. Coerulea*.

Very favourable reports continue to come to hand from New South Wales as to the frost-resisting qualities of *Phalaris Commutata*. It is a splendid grass for winter, where the ground does not get covered with snow. It is a very heavy yielder—i.e., up to 8 tons per acre—and is useful for either pasture or hay.

Price per Packet 5s, or \$1 25 cents, or 3 rupees. A12.

PHALARIS COERULESCENS (Garland Grass).

Per Packet, 2 Rupees, or 64 Cents, or 2/8 English.

Of Southern Europe, much recommended as a hardy winter plant, growing all through the winter; very suitable for the southern parts of this State. This grass is an annual species of *Phalaris*, described as identical with *Phalaris Commutata*, which it resembles very much in the leaf, flower, and seed. It yields abundant herbage, sweet and soft, seeds freely, and is easily propagated by sowing and dividing of roots.



RHODES GRASS.—(*Chloris Gayana* var.) 4 months after sowing.

RHODES GRASS, The Celebrated Drought-resister.—Its feeding value is high, and it is greatly relished by all kinds of stock. This grass is rapidly coming into favour throughout Australia, and the reports of its great merit point to its extensive cultivation. It is chiefly noted for its wonderful power of returning large yields of fodder, when grown even on poor soils, and its power of resisting drought. Probably no other grass will give such good results under adverse conditions of soil and climate. It has yielded 12 tons of green fodder per acre. Price per lb., post free, Rupees 6.

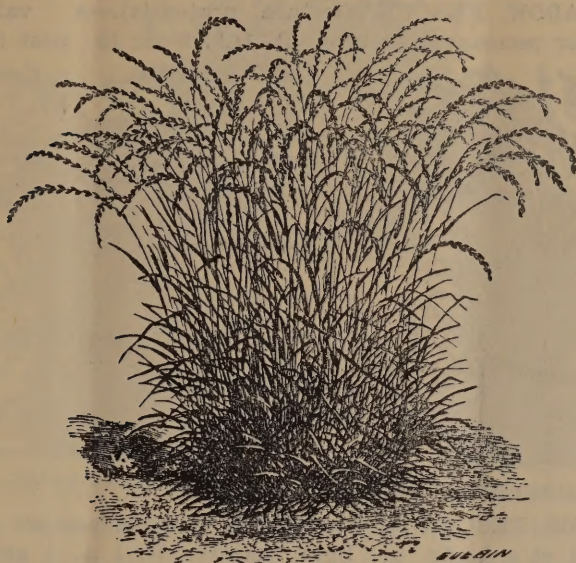
GIANT PASPALUM (*P. Virgatum*).—A heavy-yielding drought and frost resisting species. It grows to the height of 5 feet or more, and can be used for either pasture or hay. Price per packet, 12 annas; per lb., 7 rupees. Numerous native grasses, 12 annas per packet each. Also Rye, Prairie, Cocksfoot, Timothy, &c., &c. Small packets of African Wonder and Giant Couch Grass, each of which averages about 20 tons of fodder per acre; 2 rupees each.

PASPALUM DILATATUM. — The great dairying grass for warm, moist districts; yields an immense quantity of forage, and is unrivalled for butter or fattening purposes. Per lb., post free, R. 1, A. 8; 100 lbs. or more, R. 1. Freight paid to the principal sea ports.

PRAIRIE GRASS (*bromus univloids*).—A splendid

soft grass, which is relished by all kinds of stock, and its nutritive value takes first rank. Suitable for cool districts. Per lb., R. 1. A. 12, post free.

COCKSFOOT GRASS (*dactylis glomerata*).—Produces heavy crops of feed. Can be used for pasture or hay. It will flourish in a variety of soils and situations. R. 1. A. 8.



PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS (*lolium perenne*).—An excellent pasture grass, and possesses most nutritive qualities, and is relished by all kinds of stock. It does well in cool climates. R. 1. A. 8 per lb., post free.



Timothy Grass

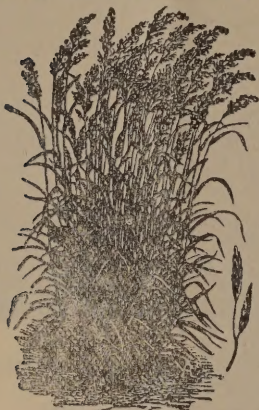


COCKSFOOT

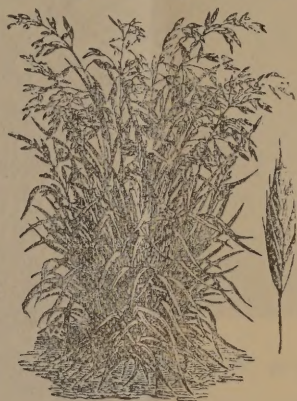
TIMOTHY (*phleum pratense*).—A very productive and nutritious grass, suitable for hay and green fodder. R. 1 A. 8 per lb., post free.

SHEEP'S FESCUE (*festuea ovina*).—A very hardy pasture grass, and is relished by stock. R. 1 A. 8 per lb., post free.

MEADOW FESCUE (*festuea pratensis*).—A valuable grass for permanent pasture. R. 1 A. 8 per lb., post free.



MEADOW FESCUE.



PRAIRIE GRASS.

HARD FESCUE (*f. duriuscula*).—A good pasture grass for soil of a sandy or light nature. R. 1 A. 8 per lb., post free.

RED OR CREEPING FESCUE (*f. rubra*).—A desirable grass for binding loose sandy soils, or light soils liable to occasional floods. R. 1 A. 8 per lb., post free.

SCARLET CLOVER (*trifolium incarnatum*).—Large yield, quick growth, and relished by all kinds of stock. R. 1 A. 12.

TREFOIL OR YELLOW CLOVER.—A hardy clover for sheep pasture, and very useful in the cooler climates. R. 1 A. 12.

SHEEP'S BURNET (*poterium sanguisorbe*).—This excellent perennial plant grows in tufts, to the height of 18 inches, and it thrives in almost any class of soil. It resists drought and heat wonderfully well, and when eaten down it quickly throws up fresh shoots. Sheep eat it greedily, and rapidly put on flesh when fed on it. It yields heavily, and where the frosts are not too severe will keep green throughout the year. Per lb., post free, R. 1 A. 12.

PRIME AUSTRALIAN ALFALFA is worth a trial. The seed is of first-class germinating quality, free from noxious weeds, and the yield is very heavy. Per lb., post free, R. 1 A. 12.



SHEEP'S BURNET.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.—One of the most valuable forage plants we possess. In a cool, moist district, this clover will soon spread, and it is very rich in nitrogen. Per lb., post free, R. 1 A. 12.

THE AUSTRALIAN SALT BUSHES are noted for their really wonderful drought enduring qualities, and are greatly relished by sheep. Most valuable plants for soils containing alkali and for dry regions. R. 1 per packet, post free; per lb., post free, R. 4.

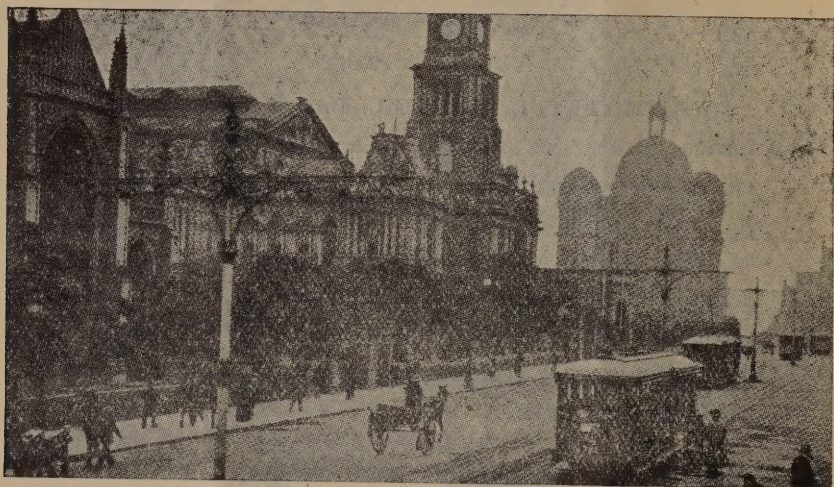


WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.

List of New Plants. Price per packet, each 1 rupee or 26 cents or 1/- English.

GALEGO OFFICINALIS (Goats Rue).

A recommendable Herb, native of South Europe, and highly spoken of by farmers who have tried it. It is much recommended as a fodder plant, on account of the large proportion of its albuminous contents. It withstands drought through its deeply penetrating roots, and will live on poor soil, providing that such is porous. The yield is large; the seed fresh, hardy, double the size of Lucerne Seed, 2 lbs. will sow an acre if drilled.



The Cathedral.

The Town Hall.

The City Markets, Sydney.

HEDYSARUM ONOBRYCHIS (the Double-bearing Esparette), or Maltese Clover.

A deep-rooting perennial fodder herb, native of Southern Europe, fond of marly soil, and living in dry localities. It prospers where Red Clover and Lucerne does not succeed, grows 4 feet high, rich in nutritious constituents, and is a heavy yielder.

ANTHYLLUS VULNERARIA (for covering flying sands) KIDNEY VETCH OR CLOVER.

This perennial herb serves as sheep fodder, and is particularly recommended for calcareous soils, but is also suitable for sandy soil too poor for Red or White Clover.

Highly recommended as a Dairy Grass in warm countries
DESMODIUM TORTUOSUM (Beggars Grass).
for green fodder, and field grazing. The seed resembles
bright Lucerne Seed in size and colour. It withstands
drought well, and sends its roots deep down into the soil
to draw moisture and food from a great depth. Stock eat
the plant with avidity, either green or cured. Judging from
the appearance of the roots, with their numerous tubercles,
and the high percentage of nitrogen therein, as shown by
chemical analysis, it is a good nitrogen gatherer. It is also
called Florida Clover.

ORNITHOPUS SATIVA (Serradella).

A useful, hardy, very early and productive green fodder
plant, cultivated like Clover and Lucerne, and a good
drought resister.

MYAGRAM SATIVA (Gold of Pleasure).

An annual herb, cultivated for the oil of its seed. It is
readily grown after cereals, and yields richly, even on poor
soil. The return is obtained within a few months.

Also Perennial Red Clover or Cow Grass, Japan, Scar-
let, White, Alsike, Yellow, Strawberry, Maltese, and
Egyptian Clovers, and the Tree Lucerne (*Medicago Arborea*)

Vegetable Seeds.

7 ANNAS PER PACKET, POST FREE.

BEET.—Melbourne Market, Eclipse Turnip-rooted, Somner's
Champion Long Blood Red, Covent Garden Long Blood
Red, Silver or Seakale.

BORECOLE OR KALE.—Green Curled.

BROCCOLI.—Adams's Early White, Late White, Knight's
Protecting.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.—Giant.

CABBAGE.—Somner's Elephant, Somner's Federation, Som-
ner's Early Marrow, St. John's Day Early, 3 Months;
St. John's Day Late, 4 Months; Enfield Market, Lon-
don Market, East Ham, Burpee's Early Allhead (Ameri-
can Seed), Schweinfurt, Surehead (American Seed), Suc-
cession (American Seed), Red Pickling, Drumhead.

SAVOY.—Drumhead, Green Curled.

CARROT.—Somner's Early Market, James's Improved Inter-
mediate, Early Scarlet Horn, Chantenay.

CAULIFLOWER.—Veitch's Autumn Giant, 6 Months; Early
London, 3 Months; Eclipse, Early; Eclipse, Late;
Large Asiatic, 6 Months.

CELERY.—Cole's Crystal White, White Pascal, White Plume,

Giant Red Solid.

CRESS.—Triple Curled.

KOHL RABI.—Large Green, Large Purple.

LEEK.—London Flag, Musselburgh, Lyon.

CUCUMBER.—Numerous Varieties.

LETTUCE.—Golden Summer, Drumhead, Neapolitan, Iceberg, Giant White Cos, Somner's Champion Cos.

MELON, WATER.—Sweetheart, Cuban Queen, Kolb's Gem, Dixie, Ice Cream, M'Iver's Wonderful Sugar, Black Spanish, Rattlesnake, Kleckley's Sweet.

MELON, ROCK.—Large Persian, Large Yellow Canteloupe, Skillman's Netted, Early Hackensack, Emerald Gem, Long Island Beauty.

MELON, PRESERVING.—Green Seed, Citron (Red Seed).

MUSTARD.—Fine White.

ONION.—Somner's Triumph, Brown Spanish, Brown Globe, Extra Early Golden Globe, Silver Skin, The Queen.

PARSLEY.—Triple Curled.

PARSNIP.—Mammoth Crown, Hollow Crown.

PEPPER OR CAPSICUM.—Most Varieties.

PUMPKIN.—Crown, Button, Ironbark, &c., &c.

RADISH.—Long Scarlet, Red and White Turnip, French Breakfast, China Rose, Mammoth Chinese White.

RHUBARB.—Most Varieties.

SPINACH.—Round, Prickly, Victoria.

SQUASH.—Early White Custard Bush, Hubbard, Boston, Marblehead, Mammoth Chili, Early White Pineapple.

TOMATO.—Large Red Smooth, Trophy, Mikado, Dwarf Champion, Ponderosa, Golden Queen, Key's Early Prolific, Conqueror, Large Red, Earliana.

TURNIP.—Early White Queen, Somner's Nugget, White Stone, White Strapleaved, Red American Stone, Extra Early Milan, London Market, Nonseeding, White, Orange Jelly or Golden Ball, Laing's Garden Swede, Skirving's Purple Top Swede.

VEGETABLE MARROW.—Early Long White Runner, Early Long Green Runner, Custard Bush, Long White Bush, Long Green Bush, Pen-y-byd.

PEAS.—Yorkshire Hero, Prime; Veitch's Perfection, Little Gem, Wm. Hurst, American Wonder, Day's Early Sunrise, Stratagem, The Daisy, Sharpe's Queen.

BEANS.—Broad Windsor, Carter's Leviathan Long Pod, Early Long Pod, Dwarf French Canadian Wonder, Dwarf French Early Pale Dun, Dwarf French Negro Long Pod, SOMNER'S ADVANCE (VERY PROLIFIC), Butter Wax Dwarf (B. Seed), Butter Tall Mont d'Or, White Dutch Runners, Scarlet Runners, Zebra Runners.

All Lovers of Beautiful Flowers should raise their Seed from these Selected FLOWER SEEDS, as they will more than repay the money Spent. 6 annas per packet.

ANNUALS.—For Bees, 12 Varieties ; White Flowered, for Cutting, 12 Varieties.

ASTER.—Bouquet Dwarf, 12 Varieties ; Comet, 6 Varieties ; Chrysanthemum Dwarf, 12 Varieties ; German Quilled, 12 Varieties ; Globe-flowered, 12 Varieties ; Ostrich Plume, 10 Varieties ; Paeony-flowered, Truffaut's, 12 Varieties ; Victoria, 10 Varieties ; Victoria, 6 Varieties.

ANTIRRHINUM.—Tall, 12 Varieties ; Dwarf, 12 Varieties.

BALSAM.—Imp. Camp. Camellia-flowered, 8 Varieties ; Imp. Camellia-flowered, 6 Varieties ; Double Rose-flowered, 10 Varieties.

CALLIOPSIS.—Assorted, 12 Varieties.

CARNATION.—Perpetual or Tree, 6 Varieties.

CORNFLOWER.—(Centaurea), 6 Varieties.

CLIMBING PLANTS.—6 Varieties.

COLEUS.—Foliage Beautiful, 6 Varieties.

COCKSCOMB.—Dwarf, 10 Varieties ; Dwarf, 6 Varieties.

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR.—Climber, 10 Varieties.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.—Annual, 12 Varieties.

DIANTHUS.—Heddiwigi and Chinensis, 12 Varieties ; Heddiwigi and Laciniatus, 6 Varieties.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS.—12 Varieties.



CATTLE AND SHEEP STATION IN AUSTRALIA.

FRUIT.—Ornamental Varieties, 12 Varieties.
 GRASSES.—Ornamental, 12 Varieties.
 GAILLARDIA.—6 Varieties.
 GODETIA.—6 Varieties.
 HOLLYHOCK.—Double, 12 Varieties ; Double, 6 Varieties ;
 Chater's Superb, 6 Varieties.
 HANGING BASKET.—(Plants), 6 Varieties.
 LARKSPUR.—Dwarf Rocket, 12 Varieties ; Tall Rocket, 12
 Varieties ; Giant Hyacinth fld., 6 Varieties.
 LOBELIA.—6 Varieties.
 MARIGOLD.—African, 8 Varieties ; French, 8 Varieties.
 MIGNONETTE.—6 Varieties.
 NASTURTIUM.—Dwarf, 12 Varieties ; Tall, 12 Varieties.
 NEMOPHILA.—12 Varieties.
 PANSY.—Extra Select, 18 Varieties ; Extra Select, 12
 Varieties ; Extra Select, 6 Varieties.
 PETUNIA.—Large-flowered Single, 12 Varieties ; Large
 flowered Single, 6 Varieties ; Double Fringed, 12
 Varieties ; Double Fringed, 6 Varieties.
 PICOTEE.—Selected, 8 Varieties.
 PHLOX.—Drummondi, Drummondi, Drummondi Grandiflora.
 POPPY.—Dwarf Double.
 PORTULACA.—Double, Single.
 SALPIGLOSSIS.—Large-flowered.
 STOCK.—Dwarf German, 10-week ; Large-flowered, 10-week,
 German ; Giant Perfection New, 10-week ; Brompton
 Giant.
 SWEET PEAS.—Selected Large-flowered Varieties.
 WALLFLOWER.—Double Selected, Single Best.
 ZINNIA.—Double-flowering, Tall ; Dwarf Double.

Tropical Fruit Seeds. 12 Annas per packet each

Custard Apple, Cape Gooseberry, Cookra or Bamie, Grana-
 dilla Macrocarpa, Guava (Pear, Cherry, and Goose-
 berry), Brazilian Cherry, Jack Fruit, Passion Fruit,
 Strawberry Seed, Tree Tomato, Rosella, Loquats.



TOBACCO.

HEAVY YIELDING AUSTRALIAN BROADLEAF AND
OTHER TOBACCO. Seed, 12 Annas per packet.

Australian Cotton Seed.

Including the Upland and Other Varieties.

Price per lb., from 15 annas to 2 rupees.

The latter grows to a great size, is a perennial shrub, and yields several times the quantity of any other variety. The quality is superb, being of a silky appearance, and it is said that some wealthy companies are embarking very extensively in its cultivation in the West Coast of Africa. Planters in the East Indies should not overlook the great importance of not only increasing their returns several times over, but also in producing the very best quality. It is admitted by all who have grown or seen the Caravonica cotton that it holds the highest position, both as to yield and quality, and readers who are interested should not delay in procuring a quantity of this seed.

✱ MAKE A NOTE OF THIS. ✱



✱ IT WILL PAY YOU. ✱

Australian Caravonica Cotton.

The above is an illustration of the FAMOUS AUSTRALIAN COTTON, grown in North Queensland, in sandy soil, 18 months old. Between the months of August and December it yielded 12 lbs. of cotton of the VERY BEST QUALITY, and I wish to direct the attention of progressive Eastern Planters to the GREAT VALUE of this plant. A consignment of this cotton realised $1/3$ (15 annas) per lb. in the London market last season. Price per packet, 2 rupees ; per lb., 7 rupees. If you can increase your yield or returns many times over, by the expenditure of a little money, WHY NOT DO SO ? All Orders will have my very best attention.



THE AUSTRALIAN NUT (*Macadamia Ternifolia*).—

This beautiful evergreen tree should prove most suitable for cultivation in India and the East. The nuts have a delicious flavour, keep well, and realise a good price. The tree requires about seven years to bear, and is everlasting when once established. Specially selected nuts for planting, 2 rupees per lb., post free; about 50 nuts to the lb. The nuts, if sold at 6 annas per lb., should return about 840 rupees per acre. The "Pacific Garden," Cal., U.S.A., says: "The Australian Nut is growing in a number of places in southern California. Perhaps the best specimen tree is to be found on the Gillespie Place, Montecito, Santa Barbara, which has been bearing for several years. When we saw the tree in October last, IT WAS LITERALLY LADEN

WITH FRUIT. WE HEARTILY ENDORSE ALL THAT IS SAID CONCERNING THE BEAUTY OF THE TREE AND THE DELICIOUS QUALITY, OF THE NUTS, AND WE FEEL SURE THAT WHEN THE PLANTS CAN BE OBTAINED IT WILL BE QUITE GENERALLY PLANTED."

ROSELLA (*Hibiscus Subdrorifa*).

It is from the fleshy calyx that the justly celebrated Queensland Rosella Jam is made. This plant requires a warm climate. Per packet, 12 annas.

THE AUSTRALIAN SARSAPARILLA VINE (*SMILAX GLYCYPHILLA*).

A valuable medicinal plant for purifying the blood. Per packet, 12 annas.

THE AUSTRALIAN RASPBERRY.

An abundant bearer. Seed, 12 annas per packet.

The Native Cherry (*Eugenia Australis*), the Sour Plum, the Red Bush Nut, and numerous other native fruits. 12 annas per packet.

THE AUSTRALIAN ACACIAS OR WATTLE TREES.—Some of these are grown largely for the very rich tannin contained in the bark, and many of them have proved most useful for fodder during periods of drought in the arid interior. They grow rapidly in almost any class of soil, and the wood is used for making tool handles, and the best quality of fuel. Most of them are really beautiful shrubs, bearing a profusion of blossoms, from which the bees extract a large quantity of honey. Price per lb., 3 rupees 12 annas; per packet, 12 annas. Black, Silver, or Golden Wattle Seed. The best brands of wattle bark have realised as much as 180 rupees per ton in Sydney (New South Wales), but even at a much lower figure wattles are known to be a very profitable crop.

The return from Wattles in South Australia last year amounted to £80,000, or 12 Lakhs of Rupees.

A writer in one of our leading papers says: "The more profitable utilisation of the poorer classes of land, especially that which bears little or no natural grasses or fodder shrub, is becoming of more and more importance as the years go by and the better class of land is becoming, by reason of its price, so much farther beyond the reach of the man of small means. To such a man nothing offers such a sure and safe return for his labour, or such an assured income, when once established. After seven years, a man with 1,000-acre plantation of wattles can count on a yearly return of 70 tons of bark. This, with bark at an average price of £6 10s. per ton, means an annual return of £455.

The above is a most moderate estimate of the return off a fair wattle plantation, and I see no reason why this income cannot be counted on for all time, as the wattles, when once established, seed and renew themselves without any further planting; in fact, if the rabbits are kept down, they generally grow too thickly, and require thinning in patches. In very favourable situations the above return may be exceeded by at least 50 per cent, or even more. The land I am at present occupying, with about 1,300 acres of wattles, has given about an average of 140 tons per annum—value £910—for the past 15 years, and was all burned 20 years ago. It is, of course, the natural habitat of the wattle, and requires no planting. This season we have stripped 40 tons, and could have obtained 100 more if we could have obtained the necessary labour. The tannic acid contents of the bark varies from 35 to 40 per cent. THE TREES GROW VERY TALL, AND IN MANY CASES THE TIMBER COMES IN HANDY FOR POLES in various purposes about the farm.”

The Celebrated Australian Eucalypts, or Gum Trees.

These trees, of which there are many varieties, are noted for their great strength, durability, and suitability for almost any purpose. MANY OF THEM ARE RAPID GROWERS, one of them having attained the height of 43 feet in 10 years at Lucknow, India. They are also planted on a large scale for railway sleepers, &c., in some of the States of America, one company alone having planted out 10,000 acres in California, and in some countries are cultivated to subdue malaria in fever-stricken districts. They have proved remarkably durable in all situations, under ground or water, for railway construction, buildings, jetties and fences, &c., &c. Many of them make good fuel. About 50 varieties. Price per small packet, each 12 annas; per lb., 22 rupees 12 annas.

When writing, clients should state for what purpose the seed is required.

Mr. M. P. Gordon-Forbes, manager of the United Lankat Plantations Company, Limited, Deli, Sumatra, Dutch East Indies, writes: “I require trees that make rapid growth in a short period, and that are also the STRONGEST and grow the STRAIGHTEST, as they are for building sheds for drying tobacco. If the seeds prove successful, this country would take an enormous quantity, as we use hundreds of thousands of trees for building drying-sheds for our tobacco.” For this purpose the gums and wattles of Australia should prove unrivalled.



**Australian Hardwood and other Timber Tree
Seeds, Eucalypti, etc., 22 Rupees per lb.,
12 Annas per packet.**

E. Amygdalina (Messmate, or Almond-leaved Stringybark),
E. Bicolour (Black Box), E. Citriodora (Lemon-scented
Gum), E. Corymbosa (Bloodwood), E. Corynocalyx
(Sugar Gum), E. Diversicolor (Karri Gum), E. Ficifolia
(Crimson Flowered Gum), E. Globulus (Tasmanian Blue
Gum), E. Goniocalyx (N.S.W. Blue Gum), E. Gunnii
(Tasmanian Cedar Gum), E. Haemastoma (White Gum),
E. Hemiphloia (Common Box), E. Leucoxydon (Ironbark
of Victoria), E. Longifolia (Woollybutt), E. Marginata
(Jarrah of West Australia), E. Meliodora (Yellow Box),
A writer in one of our leading papers says : "Tannin is

obtained from the bark of several of these trees, and a valuable oil which is extracted from the leaves is also largely manufactured."

E. Obliqua (Stringybark), *E. Obtusifolia* (Yellow Blackbutt), *E. Paniculata* (Common Ironbark), *E. Pilularis* (Blackbutt), *E. Piperita* (Peppermint Gum), *E. Regnans* (Mountain Ash of Victoria), *E. Resinifera* (Forest Mahogany), *E. Robusta* (Swamp Mahogany), *E. Rostrata* (Red Gum), *E. Saligna* (Weeping Gum), *E. Siderophloia* (Dark or Broad-leaved Ironbark), *E. Tereticornis* (Grey or Red Gum), *E. Viminalis* (Manna Gum).

CASUARINA.

C. Torulosa (Forest Oak), *C. Stricta* (She Oak), *C. Quadri-valvis* (Swamp Oak).

SYNCARPIA.

S. Laurifolia (Turpentine).

ANGOPHORA.

A. Subvelutina (Apple Tree).

MELALEUCA (TI TREE).—A useful timber in wet or swampy country. It flowers profusely, and yields a large quantity of honey. The paper-like bark is used for roofing sheds and houses, and lasts from 10 to 12 years, and a valuable oil resembling eucalyptus is extracted from the foliage.

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EUCALYPTUS CALOPHYLLA ROSEA.—A beautiful scarce variety; flowers pink.

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EUCALYPTUS CITRIODORA (The Lemon-scented Gum).—A fine ornamental tree, with lemon-scented leaves.

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